cess as heretofore stated in THE TRIBUNE. Incidentally

Dr. Lewis made a personal explanation in reference to the statement widely diffused through the press to the

injury of the cause that Die Lewis " prays for temper

ance at \$60 a night." He had never before noticed any

personal charge, but at the argent request of friend

of a profitable business at home, been at work in this movement in Ohio a little over two weeks, and

had lectured in 19 towns. During this time his total re-

ccipts were \$315. After paying his traveling expenses

in forwarding the movement there remained in his

pecket less than half the sum he ordinarily received for

a lyceum lecture of an hour's length in delivery. He

persons in the audience as to the details of the plan of

The Rev. M. G. Carpenter offered a resolution return

ing the thanks of the people of Ohio to Dr. Lewis for his

invaluable services in organizing the women's tem

perance movement. It was adopted unanimously by a

rising vote, and with applause. John Russell, late Tem

perance candidate for Vice-President of the United

States, made some remarks on prohibition. The Con-

friends of the movement seem much encouraged by the

esult in greater concert of action among these engaged

PROGRESS OF THE CRUSADE.

INCREASING EXCITEMENT IN OHIO AND INDIANA-

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24 .- The Common Council

of Springfield, to-night, adopted a resolution directing

he police to enforce the ordinance relating to obstruc

tion of the sidewalks. This is a direct blow at the

praying women, and its execution will certainly

cause great excitement. At Newark the saloon

keepers held a meeting this evening, and unani-

mously resolved to close their business entirely.

At Mount Vernon the usual calls were made, but no

additional successes are reported. A prohibitory ordi-nance was adopted by the Council last night at London.

An indignant beer-seller removed a tabernacle that was

before his door, putting it into the street, and afterware

threw a bucketful of beer on the ladies who were inside

the little building. For this he was promptly

fontaine to-day, but no results are reported yet. At McConnellsville the oldest saloon-

keeper in the town emptied his stock of liquors into the street amid great excitement. At Piqua two surrenders

this morning caused a lively ringing of the bells. At

Adelphi two saloons have been closed in addition to

those already reported. The Londonderry people are

promising to rid their place of liquor shortly, and the

way is being prepared for it. The campaign opens there

The movement has reached Yellow Springs, and the

ladies of that place organized to-day for business. A

well attended, the church being filled, Efforts to

pledge to-day were a failure, and the plan of coercion

will be adopted. Twenty-eight saloous were visited.

Five of the six druggists in the place sirned promptly. At Delaware the excitement has been so intense to-day that it was

found almost impossible to conduct the usual exercises at the University, and throughout the place little mer-

autile business was transacted. Everything gave way

to the question of the hour. A large meeting was held

and a band started out to get names to the pledge.

After two hours' work only one druggist had signed.

The town will be patrolled by four squads

start a temperance movement without success, the

saloon-scepers are discussing the question of stopping

voluntarily after the style of their Newack brethren.

Several of them express a willingness to quit the busy

cess providing the remainder will do likewise. There is

Thirty-one saloon-keepers at Elehmond, Indiana, were

visited to-day, and requested to sign the pledge. All

refused. The druggists were waited on, and all but one

signed. To-morrow morning, 100 ladies, nearly all

Quakers, will begin the saloon meetings, the proprietors

having promised them respectful treatment. The re-

iglous revivals throughout the State continue with on

The Rev. John Jenner of the Winebrenner Church, at

nent, which had probably reached the insane stage, call

Crestline, Ohio, while laboring under religious excit-

his throat to-night, and also cut his abdomed open. He

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24. - In the Ohio House of Re-

rescutatives to-day the following was offered, and came

Whereas, The philanthropic women of Chic are now engaged in an effort to eradicate from society the cycle arising from the sale and consumption of interleating

quors; and, Whereas, intemperance is the greatest moral, social.

Whereas, intemperance is the greatest moral, social, and ponitical evit of the times; therefore is it.

Resolved by the General assembly of the State of Ohio.

That we, the representatives of the people, do hereby extend to the women of Ohio our sinears congratulating upon the signal success which has thus far at tended their effects, and tender to them our hearty and cordial sympathy with the object they have in view-to wit, the total suppression of the traffic in intexicating fluores as a beverage.

Die Lewis leaves for the East to morrow. He will

seture in Ithaca Thursday night, Elmira, Priday night,

TEMPEANCE WORK AT HOME.

PLANS OF THE LADIES IN NEW-YORK AND BEOOKLYN.

The temperance movement in this city has

ssumed no new features during the past two days. The

a kind to excite no public commotion, and indeed has few of the coments of a sensation. The most quiet

methods will be employed in the direct appeal of the la

dies to the landlords and fiquor-seliers, while they wil

depend upon mutual prayer and conference to make

their labors effective. The temperance prayer-meeting

sare to be maintained and multiplied. Dr. Die Lewis, it

expected, will be here at an early day, and will address

a public meeting, but it is doubtful if a suitable hall can be secured for Saturday evening. Meanwhile the mass

meeting under the adspices of the Sons of Temperance

row evening, is to be addressed by the Rev. W. C. Steele

upon the "Woman's Movement," and by the Ray. Geo. J.

Mingins, and will, perhaps, he a good indication of the

strength of the temperance feeling in this city. The Ex-

cise Commissioners have assured some of the ministers

of the city that they are disposed to have full execution

of the laws, and that they will attend to every con

plaint against saloon-keepers. There are said to be 500

iquor-sellers without licenses in the city who can easily

pe presented, and the non-observance of the Sunday

aws and the sale of liquors to minors are notorio

facts. The Commissioners are ready to do all in their power to prevent such violations, and if the ladies and

emperance societies do what they can a step will be

taken preliminary to a more vigorous campaign.

Since the meeting of the Women's Temperance Society

ast week little has been done in Brooklyn toward a

public demonstration in behalf of temperance. The

naties who are foremost in the movement have resolved to show great discretion, and to listen to wise counsel.

This sotiety bas existed for five years and has effected

in a quiet way a vast deal of good. The members recog-

nize the rights which the laws give to the liquor-dealers,

and say that they have no intention to intrude upon

rather to insist upon the enforcement of the laws so ful

as possible, to prevent the opening of the saloons on

Dumage law to strict account. The laws, however, in

most cases have been so skillfully framed that the ladies

and it next to impossible to prove that the statutes

have been violated. A very strong public sentiment

must be aroused, they eav, before any great impression

can be made upon the liquor-dealers. To promote this, an appeal will be made this week to every minister in

the city for his cooperation in the temperance mass meeting to be held in the Rev. Dr. Cuyler's Churen on

Tuesday, March 3. It cannot be foretold what will re-

sult from that council, but it is intended to be the open-

ing of an carnest and general movement for the over

throw of intemperance. The advice of the pasters of

the churches is sought.

places of business in any unlawful way.

at the Forsyth-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, to-mo

and New-York City, probably, on Saturday meht.

within three votes of a passage:

dimmished fervor.

will probably die.

o-morrow. At Circleville, where efforts were made to

arrested. The war was opened

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN-ATTITUDE OF THE

would now say that he had, to the neglect

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WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCIAL DEBATE. ANOTHER BRILLIANT SPEECH BY SENATOR SCHURZ-THE FALLACIES OF THE INFLATION DOCTRINE EXPOSED-NO PROBABILITY OF A FINAL VOTE POR SEVERAL DAYS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The dreary monotony of the long debate in the Senate on finance was agreeably broken to-day, by one of Senator Schurz's most brilliant speeches. Once before, this session, he came forward as the champion of the honest, statesmanlike policy of making some early provision for a return to specie payments, and ever since, such inflationists as Messrs. Morton, Ferry of Michigan, and Logan, have been hammering away at the sound logic he then gave the country, and vainly trying to meet his overwhelming conclusions. But his first speech was made before the debate on this subject had really began. It was during the time when Senators were defining their positions in carefully prepared speeches, chiefly written during the recess, and when they had but of the arguments of their opponents to combat. Mr. Boutwell's do-nothing policy had then been enunciated, and gave Mr. Schurz at that time an oppertunity to expose its fallacies, but the greatest part of his speech was devoted to the laying down of fundamental principles and their application to the circumstances of the present time. Since that speech was made the Senate has taken hold of the subject in earnest, and the long debate has furnished ample material for an orator of Mr. Schurz's ability

The galleries were crowded for the first time since this Congress met, and hundreds went away because they were unable to find even standing room, while those who were fortunate enough to get within reach of the Senator's voice sat patiently for almost three long hours, and gave him their undivided attention to the close. It is unnecessary to attempt to give a summary of Mr. Schurz's is done in the General Press dispatches. He did not aftempt to answer all the fallacies of the inflationists, for they could not be even connerated in a single speech of any ordinary length; but he took up some of the more specious errors, and let such a flood of daylight through them that they will hardly be of any further use.

A striking example of his dealing with the arguments of his opponents may be seen in the manner in which he handled the assumption that the abundance of money in the large cities of the West is due to the issue of \$35,000,000 or \$26,000,000 of the legaltender reserve. By comparing the bank statements of Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia for last week, with those of the same cities for the correspouding week of last year, he found that the amount of currency lying in the vaults of the banks of those cities was now almost \$35,000,000 greater than it was a year ago. In other words, the whole of this additional \$25,000,000 of currency has been absorbed by the Eastern banks, and the present abundance of money in the monetary centers of the West is due to other causes. The Senator concluded, therefore, that if the proposed inflation is in the form of legal tenders, the additional currency, instead of going to the South and West will go directly to Wall-st., and this conjecture was made a certainty by the fact that there is no way to get the new greenbacks out of the Treasury, so long as our revenues equal our expenditures, except by buying bonds, and Wall-st. slove has the bonds to sell.

He disposed off the argument that an increase of the National bank currency would make money plenty in the West and South with equal case. He bowed that in order to get the bonds which are to form the basis of circulation for new banks, money must be taken out of the circulation in the localities where the banks are to be established and carried to New-York, where the bonds are for sale. One bundred and twelve dollars of carrency will purchase \$100 bond, and the Treasury will issue for that \$90 m currency. Of that \$90 a country bank has to teen to per cent as a reserve, so that there is only \$15 50 in circulation in the West after the new bank is established, instead of \$112 as before. The currency has been contracted in the West and South by the operation and expanded at the money centers of

on the part of the inflationists to vote on any of the proposed amendments for a few days at least, so that the country may expect to remain in suspense while longer before any real indication of the Senate's financial policy will be given.

THE FRANKING BILL.

A DEBATE OF UNUSUAL INTEREST-A HUMOROUS AND SATIRICAL SPEECH BY MR. PHELPS IN OFFOSITION IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24,-The debate on the Frank ing bill to-day possessed features of more tion usual interest, although much of it was addressed to an unusually thin House, scores of members having gone over to the Senate to hear Mr. Schurz's speech

Mr. Willard, who has always been an active and ronsistant opponent of the franking abuse and the kindred abuse of extravagant expenditures for public printing, delivered an able speech, in which he characterized the whole business of printing documents at the expense of the people for distribution according to the caprice or pleasure of members of Congress as a species of public plunder. The principle was the same, he declared, as if Congressmen should take \$2,000 a piece from the Treasury and distribute the The money was, in fact, taken from the Treasury, and was invested in books which the members reseived as a perquisite, each getting about 3,000 volumes, or about enough to give one to every touth man among their constituents. Such a methodiof distribution was, be argued, unjust, unequal, and

Mr. Potter favored the sale of all documents at the cost price, as in England. If the franking priv-Hoge were to be partially revived, he insisted that It should extend to the speeches of members, which, he thought, were the most valuable of all the documents. He had made a collection of all the speeches delivered at Saturday sessions since he had been in Congress, and said that they contained a great deal of information and evidence of a high order of statesmanship. Mr. Potter's hearers at first thought he intended this statement for a joke, but they could find no signs of levity in his manner, and were obliged to regard his admiration for Saturday oratory as an unaccount-

able idiosyneracy.

The most notable speech of the day, as regard the attention it attracted, was that of Mr. Phelps of New-Jersey, who, while keeping the House constantly amused with his peculiar humor and deall satue managed at the same time to deliver an attack upon the bill that was fully as effective as any that had been made in professed

to-morrow. He intends to allow a vote on Mr. R. S. Hale's amendment, fully reviving the franking privilege as it existed before the repealing act was

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP. EXCITEMENT AMONG NEW-ENGLAND PEOPLE OVER SIMMONS'S NOMINATION-AN INFLUENTIAL DELE-GATION FROM BOSTON CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT AND REQUESTS ITS WITHDRAWAL.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-Probably no nomination ever made by the President has excited more resentment among the people of the section interested than From the day it was sent to the Senate, the hostility against it has been very strong, and it is increasing in power daily. At first the people of Boston contented themselves with sending telegrams protesting against the nomination, and urging the President to withdraw it and the Senate to reject it. The politicians began to take a lively interest in it, and delegations representing various shades of politics and business began to gather here, some urging the rejection of Simmons and others favoring it. Telegrams continued to pour in upon the President and upon the several Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts, and the excitement became almost as strong among New-England people here as at

The contest to-day is at its hight, and from its intensity it is plain to see that it cannot last much longer. A delegation composed of about a dezen gentlemen, representing many millions of capital, selected from the membership of the Commercial Club of Bosten, arrived here this morning to oppose the confirmation. Among the number were the following, who stand at the head of business in Boston. viz.: Ex-Gov. Wm. Claifin, J. M. Forbes, W. V. Hutchins, T. Albert Taylor, Isaac Taylor, Wm. P. Kennard, Edward Page, George P. Dewey, and Edward W. Kinsley. The first duty of this delegation was to call on the President. They represented to him that they represented every commercial interest in Boston, all of which were opposed to Mr. Simmons. They feit it their duty to give the President a true understand ing of the condition of the public mind, and hoped he would see the propriety of recalling the nomina tion. The President informed the delegation that if he had thought the nomination would have proveked so much opposition he should not have made it, but it having now been made, on what he regarded as suitable recommendations, he did not feel at liberty to recall it except upon the request of those recommending it.

The delegation are very indignant at the fact that the nomination is kept in the Senate by four mem bers of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress for the benefit of one in spite of the opposition of nine. It is claimed that the only members of the delegation in favor of Simmons's confirmation are Messrs. Boutwell, Butler, Hooper and Buffington, and that the remaining nine are either actively hostile or quietly opposed to the confirmation. Mr. Pierce, one of the Boston members, is very fierce in his hostility, and nearly all think that Mr. Butler has unwarrantably interfered in a district with which be has nothing to do. Mr. Crocker has been a portion of the time neutral, and it is claimed by some of his friends that he has been alternately on both sides

The members of the Commercial Club were at the Capitol soon after the opening of the session, and called on the several Massachusetts members, including Senator Boatwell. They seemed to have learned early in the day that the whole of the responsibility rested, not with the members of the House, per with the Senate as a body, but with Senator Boutwell. They were soon informed of what is indeed true, that if Mr. Boutwell favors the nomination of Mr. Simmons he will be promptly confirmed, and that if he omoses the nomination it will be rejected. Therefore the Boston gentlemen made a formidable effort on the Administration Senator, but it is not ascertained that any effect was produced. They subsequently called on Gen. Butler, who took them to his (the Judiciary) Committee room, and a long conference followed. He did not express sorrow for what he had done, nor did he offer any compromise or withdrawal. He was very polite and friendly in his conversation, and expressed great surprise that the that are not controlled by or under the influence of any amination was not received in a more friendly hope that any change would be made, and, having done all they could do in presenting the case to the President and Mr. Boutwell, they will return to

Boston to-mocrow night.

A suggestion is made by a certain very influential gentleman outside of public life, that a compromise might be effected by the appointment of ex-Gov. Claffin to the Collectorship, and Wm. E. Chaudler of New Hampshire to be Naval Officer in place of ex-Gov. Harriman of New Hampshire, who has been executed to the control of t

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE REFUNDING OF DUTIES ON PROIT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Peb. 24, 1874. Mr. Merriam teld the House to-day that the Sec etary of the Treasury was daily paying from \$10,000 to \$20,000 to the fruit importers as a refund of the duties levied on fruit before the existence of the surreptitions comma, which placed that article on the free list, was discovered. Mr. Merriam asked

THE POINT LOOKOUT RAILBOAD BILL. The discussion of the bill to grant the right of way through the city to the Washington and Point Lookout Railroad has already resulted in a move ment to compel the Baltimore and Potomac Road to remove its station and tracks from the public grounds between the Capitol and the Smithsonian institution, which it now occupies under authority of a law passed two years ago. A bill for this pur-pose was introduced to-day.

THE EXPORT OF DISTILLED SPIRITS. A bill from the Ways and Means Committee re lating to the export of distilled spirits in bond, was passed by the House to-day. It changes existing laws so as no longer to require the spirits to be landed at the particular foreign port named in the bill of lading, but to allow them to be landed, under contain restrictions, at any place at which the vessel

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1874. The Treasury Department has prepared for transmis sion to the House of Representatives the specific sums necessary to supply deficiencies in the appropriations necessary to supply denomines in the appropriate for the year ending June 20, 1814, and prior years. They are as follows: For Department of State, \$18,667; Treasury Department, \$25,673; War Department, \$1,246,600; Department of the Interior, \$8,485; Department of Justice, \$320,670; Judicial Department, \$2,244; total,

The Department of State has forwarded to our minis ters abroad for communication to the governments to which they are accredited, copies of the law recently which they are accurately under States mints to commonly for foreign governments under Treasury regulations. The Director of the Mint has advices that 280,00 of the new trade dollars will soon be dispatched from Newnew trade dollars will soon be dispatched from New York to London.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Railconds has per-

fected its General Refiread bill for the Territories. The

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1874.

THE CURRENT OF LEGISLATION-RESULTS OF COM MISSIONER SMITH'S DEATH-ALBANY NOTES. BY TELEGARPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.-There was a quorum in both Houses this evening, and considerable business was done in committee. The Assembly ordered to a third reading the bill authorizing the wife to testify for the husband, or vice versa, in criminal cases whenever shall be a witness on his or her behalf on trial. The bill authorizing formation of county medical societies comprising physicians of any or all schools of medicine. with all the privileges and powers now granted to county medical societies under the act of 1863, and Mr. Wagstaff's bill changing the name of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, in Astor-place, to the City Savings Bank, were ordered to a third reading. The Brooklyn Bridge bill, which was reported from the Sonate Commerce and Navigation Committee last week, was to-night referred to the Judiciary Committee, there being some doubt as

The death of Police Commissioner Henry Smith has raised a question as to the construction of the charter relating to the appointment of his successor. There is a difference of opinion among members of the Legislature, but the best lawyers here are clearly of the opinion that the power of appointment is vested in the Mayor, and that no additional legislation will be needed on the subject. There is a strong feeling, however, in favor of reorganizing the whole Commission, and the death of Mr. Smith is looked upon as removing the principal ob-

The Senate Commerce and Navigation Committee has reported favorably the bill to prevent the obstruction of New-York harbor by the dumping in the river of ashes from steamers, tug-boats, &c. It provides that scows placed along the shore of the North and East R vers for the reception of ashes, these scows to be under the control of the Police Department.

The Court of Appeals will adjourn on Friday of this week till the 23d of March. three consultations of the Judges in the case of Tho People agt. Ingersoll, but no decision has vet been ar rived at. The case will not probably be decided until the reassembling of the Court pext week,

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Senator Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, to which was referred Assembly Bill No. 32, relative to the powers and duties of the Department of Public Parks of the City of New-York, reported to-night an amended bill, providing as follows :

bill, providing as follows:

SECTION 1. The determination of the lines of curb and roadways in all streets, roads, and avenues in the City of New York, within the distance of 350 feet from the outer boundaries of any public park or place which is new or may hereafter be under the care of the Department of Public Parks (except Riverside-ave.), to be continued therein, and said Board shall also have power to plant trees, and to pince seats, erect drunking fountains, etc., on said streets, parks, avenues, etc.

SEC, 2. The avenues, roads, and grades, as shown by the map of Riverside Park, sarned by S, H. Wales, Precident, dated Feb. 17. 1874, are horely established as the Riverside-ave, instead of the avenue as hereisoisre laid out. The Department of Public Works, in connection with the Commissioner of Public Works, to have power to make such changes as they deem best.

SEC, 3. All the work of improving the roads and parks to be done within the area between the southerly side of Eighty-fifthest, and the northerly side of Eighty-fifthest and the property benefited, and one-half on the Combalt on the property benefited, and one-half on the city at a ge.

THE NEW-JEESEY LEGISLATURE.

AN IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ADOPT-ED BY THE SENATE-PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S WARREHOUSES AT JERSRY CITY.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TELBUNE. TRENTON, Feb. 24.-Both Houses were occupied to-day in the second and third readings of bills of merely local interest. In the Senate, Messra, Stone and There presented petitions in favor of Local Option laws in Summit, Union County, and in Beverly, Burlington County. A sharp discussion took place on the bill giving justices of the peace authority in cases involving \$200; and it was recommitted. In the afternoon the consideration of the Constitutional amendments occupied the Senate. That part relating to schools was amended by President Taylor so as to read: "The Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thurough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the age of 5 and 18 years. The term 'free schools' used in this Constitution shall be construed to mean schools creed, religious society, or denomination whatever."
This amendment was adopted. The amendment that members of the Legislature should take an oath that they used no bribery in their election, before taking their scats, was defeated.

Perhaps one of the most important acts of the present Legislature is the passage of a supplement to the bill incorporating the New-Jersey Warehouse and Guaranty meorporating the New-Jersey Warchouse and Guaranty Company. The original act passed the Legislature of 1870, and all its provisions are retained, except those specifying the amount of capinal stock, and making a majority of the trustees residents of New-Jersey. The law of 1870 placed the capital stock at \$50,000. With a right to increase it to \$500,000. The supplement allows the Company to increase its capital stock to \$500,000. The purpose of the Company is to build warehouses, elevators, docks, wharves, &., and to enter into a storage, commission brokerage and unified nucleus at Jersey City. The place said to be selected in Harsimus Cove and vicinity, and the still another of the great undertakings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The original corporators were Robert F. Stockton, Benjamin Buckley, E. Boudinot Coll, Daniel W. Talcott, Samuel Borrowe, George W. Campbell, jr., and Lewis B. Brown. The supplement repeals that part of the act requiring a majority of the trustees to be residents of the United States.

Mr. Jay Gould appeared, with his attorney, before the Mr. Jay Gould appeared, with his attorney, before the Joint committee of the Legislature, and gave evidence in regard to his connection with the New-Jersey Southern Railread, the main features of which are already tefore the public. Mr. G. W. Sentley, at one time Vice-President of the road, stated that the expenses for running it were nearly double what they should have been, and his testimony went to show that Mr. Gould broke laint very often with the stockholders, and seemed inclined at all times to put the road into heavy runter.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

ANOTHER STRIKE FEARED ON THE MIDLAND RAIL-ROAD-UNITED STATES MARSHALS ON GUARD-FOUR MEN ARRESTED. [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 24,-Anticipating ore trouble with the former employes at the conclusion of the six-day agreement made last week, the re-ceiver of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad has made arrangements this time to prevent any dis turbance. Monday evening a posse of 13 United States marshals, under Deputy Crowley, arrived at Middletown. and early this morning with Superintendent Fliat of the division and other officials of the road, proceeded to Summittville, where the strikers were to meet on Wednesday should their demands not be granted. They hoped by arresting some of the leaders to prevent the threatened outbreak to-morrow. An engine was placed at their disposal, a number of the stations near by were visited, and during the day four men were taken into custody. Ira A. Luddington, who had again assumed the leadership, was arrested at Liberty, 28 miles from Summittville ; T. Rogers, at Phillipsport, and Albert and James Cooney at Summittville. None of the others could be found. The prisoners were placed in charge of a detail of marshals, and taken to

New-York on the afternoon train. A large crowd was present during the day at the station in Summittville, but there was no distarbance, the presence of the officers having a good effect. An addi serious speeches. He characterized the pending measure as the disreputable castaway of the XLIId Congress, whom the House had picked up, and after putting a silk hat on his head and dyeing his mustache, were trying to make the people believe was not the old, original Jacob. His satirical hits at the Western members who stand in awe of the Grange movement, at Mr. Garfield's cubey upon country editors, and at Mr. Kelly's 3-65 mania, were particularly good. Before Mr. Phelps was half through with his speech be had the entire House listening and at the conclusion he received the rare summents of a round of unparliamentary appliance.

SAFETY OF FIRE FISHERMEN AFLOAT IN SAGINAW BAY.

Detriour, Feb. 24.—It is now probable that all the heading local the provious question of the loading reached the land in safety. Two hundred reached the Mreak.

In the characterized the pending measure as the disreputable castaway of the XILIId characterized force in the characterized more fully grainet abuses and credit will be carredly of a character in guard more fully grainet abuses and credit more fully grainet abuses and credit will be carredly of a committed in the believe will be carredly of a committee on Finance to-day agreed to receive the besiders and treate woil bates the will be carefully guarded to prevent the pessionity of their being guarded to prevent the pession of the guarded to prevent the p tional force of Marshals arrived this evening under

TEMPERANCE.

THE CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS

rention of the friends of the Women's Temperano very large number of enthusiastic Temperance men and and others in response to a general invitation to all in towns in which the battle against whisky has een fought and won; others from those in which the yet assailed, but where the work is to begin as soon as the delegates return with a better understanding of the mode of procedure. As to sex, the body is about evenly divided; but if there is any prependerance, it is perhaps on the side of the women, and they have thus far shown their power to control the proceeding, spirit. The most notable person present are Dio Lewis, Mrs. Mattie McClelland Brown, Chief of the Order of Good Templars in Ohio; Mother Stewart of Springfield. and John C. Van Pelt, the reformed saloon-keeper. The clergy of the State are ably represented without regard to denomination, and seem to be heartily and actively in sympathy with the movement.

a brief retirement, called for assistance from the men, and the Rev. M. S. Carpenter and two other clergymen were added to the Committee. Motions by several dele-gates were tabled during the absence of the Committee, and remarks were made by Van Pelt and several ladies. Mrs. Timmons of Clarksburg, an old lady, gave an account of the siege of the dramshops in her town. They had not yet succeeded, but were going to fight all Summer. "The nation had been cursed with two great evils slavery and intemdained that women should wips out the other." Mis Finley told how the woman of Xenia had gone into the saloons and streets, leaving their homes in the hands of the Almighty, and by his strength had won great victories. The surrender of fifteen liquor stores was the re-

salt of one week's work. Lancaster stating that they were "moving upon the enemy, 1,000 strong " Three cheers were given for the women of Lancaster. A clergyman presented a letter from Mrs. Wm. J. Reese, sister of Senator Sherman, expressing regret at not being present, and wishing the movement God speed. Miss Sewell thanked Jehovah that the women were now allowed to fight the battles of the Lord in front; and said that when the women had done this work they would return to adors their homes as never before. Miss Sarah Butler told a touching story of the work in Franklin, where-Monger still holds out, "Thirty days have passed, but the women of Franklin will pray thirty years, if necessary, to close this single saloon." The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following nominations, which

were agreed to:

President, Mrs. Ht. C. McCabe of Delaware: Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Edza J. Thomason, Mrs. Rosa Stewart, Mrs. M. G. Carpenter, Mrs. Amanda Clark, Miss Kate Dwyer, Mrs. Wyatt of Mt. Vernon and Mrs. Hatfield; Secretary, Mrs. Rosa Gardeer; Treasurer, Mrs. Mry. Brown: Executive Committee, Mrs. Maria Bates, Mrs. R. A. S. Janney, Mrs. R. E. Tremain, Mrs. Lettria Dessettem, Mrs. J. Galloway; Advisory Committee, Messas, A. A. Stewart, Channeey Olds, and the Hon. E. E. Watte.

which were adopted unaulmously by a rising vote:

Resolved, First: That the success of the Ohlo women's
hovement in behalf of the temperance reform has
given as substantial assurance that the traffic in and
ass of interienting fraiss can and will be removed from
the State and the nation.

Second: That in the prosecution of this work we rely
on Divine assistance, secured through fervent, persistent, and importunate prayers to Aimaghty God, offered
in faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and with hearts nited
with love for souls.

th love for souts.

Third: That faithful and persistent prayer must as an nevitable result be accomposited by and organized work.

Fourth: That in addition to contributions in money generously and freely given, it is recommended to the men adding the women's effort to suppress intemperance and to the women who carry on in our communities, and to the women who carry of the work, to avoid all envy, batred, and mailee, and all

At the night session Senator Goodhue presided, and he proceedings were opened with prayer by the Ray. M. G. Carpenter of Washington, Ohlo. Miss Moore of Morrow reported that in her town of only 1,200 inhab itants there had been seventeen saloons, of which seven have been suppressed. The women had been favored with an injunction, which had reerved to give them new faith and patience. Every liquor store in that place must be closed if a lifetime was necessary for the work. Mrs. Eliza Thompson, daughter of ex-Gov. Trimble, was next called on, and received with great enthusiasm. Her father organized the first total abstinence society in Ohio, and she was the dist. woman in Onio to make a public prayer in connection with the present temperance movement. She reported the ladies of Hillsboro unawed by the legal obstacles which had beset their path. The Rev. Mr. Hamma, in the course of an elequent speech, said the effizens of springfield had subscribed \$100,000 to sistain the ladies

NOTEWORTHY GATHERING-ENTHUSIASM OF THE WOMEN OF COLUMBUS-ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION-RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESSES-DR. LEWIS'S "PROFITS."

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.!

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24 .- The call for a Conpovement in Ohio has brought together here to-day a eu. Some come as regularly accredited delegates, ontest is yet warm, and others again from places not

This morning, before the Conference met, a mass meeting was held in Town-st. Church, intended to strengthen and encourage the women of Columbus in the work upon which they are about to enter. This meeting was in marked contrast with that in this city last week. Women constituted seven-eighths of the assemblage, did nearly att the speaking, and soon became almost enthusiastic enough to march in a body upon the dramshops of the State capital. speeches were all in remarkably good taste, and some were really eloquent. Tears were brought to many eyes, the house resounded with "Amens" and 'Hallelujahs" from the listening men, and after every speech the crowd arose and sang one of the songs of the campaign with thriling effect. These songs were the well-known hymns "Nearer, my God, to Thee," "All Hall the Power of Jesus' Name," and "Our God is Marching Ou." Deep religious fervor marked all the proceedings, and an air of religious revival, without the extreme emotional manifestations often ob-served on such occasions, pervaded the meeting at every stage. The speakers were Mrs. Desselem of Columbus, Mrs. Stewart of Cedar Hill, Mrs. Kate Dwyer of Green field, Mrs. Anson Brown of Columbus, Mrs. C. S. W. Coburn, Mrs. Strong of New-Lexington, and Mrs. Mattie McClelland Brown. The last named is a cultivated speaker, and used the arts of rhetoric with much power, The others spoke simply but with much pathos, their voices often being choked by emotion.

The Convention met at 2 o'clock in the City Hall. Several hundred delegates, besides a large number of spectators were present. The platform was occupied by about 26 elergymen. On motion of the Rev. W. B. Chadwick of Columbus, Dio Lewis was called to the chair. Citford Nichols of The Springfield Republic and the Rev. Mr. Badger of Millersburg were elected Secretaries. Mrs. E. D. Stewart, better known as Mother Stewart of Springfield, opened the proceedings with Ged had put it into the hearts of the women of Ohio to rise against the great evil, intemperance, and that He ad crowned their efforts with success. She prayed for blessings upon the rum-seller and the rum-drinker allke, all interested in the movement might persevere to the end. Die Lewis then invited all the women present from the towns in which the movement is in progress to take seats on the platform. The women re sponded, but it was soon evident that, although the platform was very capacious, it could not accommodate half the number. The following Committees were appointed:

the number. The following Committees were appointed:

Permanent Organization — Mrs. Eliza Thompsod.
Caughter of a fermer Governor of Onlo; Mrs. M. M.
Brown, Mrs. Conway of Cedarville, Mrs. B. T. Custar,
Mrs. McCabe of Delaware.
Recottions—Mrs. E. D. Stewart, Miss L. T. McFadden,
Mrs. Bimes of Springfield, Mrs. Dr. Sinro, and Misses
Sarah Polard, J. M. Rienmond, H. S. Patierton, and C.
M. Nichols.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, after

At this juncture a message was read from the ladies of

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted unautomously by a rising vote:

monity.

Fift: That this organization be made permanent under the name of the Women's Temperance Association of One.

After a speech by Mother Stewart, a resolution was

passed recommending the organization of permanent

of that town in their crusade.

Dr. Dio Lewis being called upon for some practical

mayement, claberately explained the conditions of suc-

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY. APPOINTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND SOLICI-TOR-GENERAL.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1874. Sir John Burgess Karslake has been appointed Attorney-General, and Sir Richard Baggallay, Solicitor-General.

Mr. Disraeli to-day submitted a list of the minor appointments to the Queen.

The Globe this afternoon says the announcement that the Right Hon. Sir Charles Adderley is to become President of the Board of Trade is premature. LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 25-6 A. M.

Mr. Henry Howard, Agent for Great Britain in the American and Joint Claims Commission, has been made a Companion of the Order of Bath.

The Hon. Robert Bourke, brother of the late Earl of Mayo, has been appointed under Secretary for the Foreign Department.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

THE REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF PORTUGALETE-A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT PROBABLE.
MADRID, Tucsday, Feb. 24, 1876

The report of the capture of Portugalete by body of the Carlists, and news of a general engagement is bourly expected.

M. THIERS ON FRENCH REPUBLICANISM. Pants, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1874.

Ex-President Thiers, in a letter to the Reof Vienne, declares that experience has rendered his conviction invincible that the Republic is the only posable government for France.

DISORDERS IN MEXICO.

BRUTAL FIGHTS BETWEEN RIVAL TOWNSPHOPLE .

Mexico, Feb. 15 .- A terrible affair is reported to have occurred in the State of Vera Cruz. A quarrel between the townsmen of Quinnixtian and Huasaguaine resulted in a fight, in which if persons were killed. It is reported that the infariated Bussicualcans afterward went to Quimixtlan and began an indiscriminate massa ere, killing children and cutting off the breasts of we men. The neighboring town of Chalcheomula has west

The police have arrested at band is implicated in the kidnapping of Señor Salvatterra. The large ransom de manded for the prisoner was not forthcoming, and the unfortunate man was murdered by the chief of the gang.
The insurrection in Yucatan continues. The remainder of the Republic is tranquil.
English capitaints refuse funds for the recently organized Railway Construction Company.

THE SPANISH CAUSE IN CUBA.

The following extract from a private letter ust received from Havana throws some light on the

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Sickles took leave of President Serrano

The Epoca of Madrid has been fined for nolating the I ress law.

United States Minister Jewell gave a grand all the diplomatists, a number of Americans, and others.

At the bouquet, after proper respect had been paid to
the memory of Washington, ionist to the Carrand Prodent Gram were given and appropriately responded to.
Later in the evening there was dancing, which continued

A telegram from London this morning annonnees the death as that place of the Rev. Thomas Bluney. Mr. Binney was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1798 or 1790, and after being educated at Wymondiay Col lege be began to preach in an independent chapet at Newport, on the 18th of Wight. From there be removed to London, in 18th to the pa-torate of the "Kine's Weigh-House Chapel," then in Estebara. In 18th be pard a visit to the United States and Canadas. Afterward he resumed his duties as paster of the King's

AN INDIAN OUTBREAK IMMINENT

AGENT SAVILLY TELEGRAPHS FOR TROOPS TO PROTECT INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRUICNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-Agent Saville of the Pad Cland Agency is so apprehensive of an early out break of hostilities among the Sloux that he has tele-graphed for troops to protect the accept. The following dispatch was received from aim at the Indian office

gesterday:
RED CLOUD ACENCY, VIA FORF LARAMIE, Feb. 22, 1874.
The Hon, E. P. SELTH, Commissioner of Indian Affaire,
Washington, D. C.:
The Cheyerness are making medicine and holding a
council. Little Wolf says when they get through they
will be ready to give an answer relative to going south;
that he has been urging his people to go, and that they
are determined to keep out of the prading war. He
says the Stoak have teled to persuade his young men to
join toem in a war. Since no jost dispatch many insians have left the age say for the north, some with the
avewed purpose of jounne the war party. Creat Horse
has declared for war. Affairs among the Indians I and
are too complicated to trust to them for protection. My
employees are very apprehensive of fromble here, and C
cannot keep them without thoses are sent here. Therefore I respectfully request that twoops one sent humediately to this agency for its preference. The Knowless are
anxious to go south to avoid trouble, is the other bands
of Ogalialas are almost as hostile to them as to othe. Ogalialas are almost us host le to them us to bes. J. J. Savitter, U. S. Indian Ag-

LAROR TROUBLES

A THREATENED RIOT OF STRIKERS IN KENTUCKY. CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.-Swift's Iron Works, in ewport, Ky., stopped work at the time of the panio last Fall for two months, and then proposed to resume at reduced wages, the same as were paid in Pittsburgh. The workmen refused these terms, except a few with families, and workmen were brought from Pittsburgh but were threatened by Lie strikers. Last week, for the safety of the new hands, the steamer Alexander Swift was taken up the Licking River and converted into a boarding-house, sed five extra police-men were stationed around the works. This afternoon 15 workmen started for their somes in Coving-ton, under escort of four policemen, and when at the corner of Elm and Brightonsia, in Newport, they were attacked by a mob. One of the work-men fired a pistol, mortally wounding Frederick Boss, a butcher, an innocent spectator, who was standing at his own door. The workmen then fled to Covington in safety. It is feared a riot will take place to-might.

THE ERIE BRAKEMEN'S STRIKE. ELMIRA, Feb. 24.-The strike of freight brakemen on the Eric Raffway continues. No freight trains are running west of Susquehanna to-night, and all the passenger trains have been stopped at Hornellsville, and nothing allowed to proceed except an engine, with the mail car. The men remain firm, and the Company show no signs of accoding to their demands.

A SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA.

In the Eastern District the ladies are to meet daily PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.-The lasters in the during this week for consultation and prayer, at the spemaking trade here are on a strike. They complain Methodist Episcopal Church in Pourth-st. The sentiof the cents on the pair of shoes having been tal facir wages during the panie, and now they de-return to the obtraces. The men are determined ment among them does not favor the plan of going in a mody to the salesne, but they see eather dispused to see